

CLAIMS:

1. A binder resin (A) for a toner which comprises a styrene-acrylic resin having a structure derived from a carboxyl group and a structure derived from a glycidyl group, wherein the content (A_{IS}) of a gel component is $1 \text{ mass \%} \leq A_{IS} \leq 50 \text{ mass \%}$ and the content (A_{VO}) of a volatile component in the resin is $A_{VO} \leq 200 \text{ ppm}$.

2. A toner for electrophotography comprising the binder resin (A) for a toner as described in claim 1.

3. A method for producing the binder resin (A) for a toner as described in claim 1 comprising the following processes (I), (II) and (III) in this order:

Process (I): A process comprising melt-mixing a carboxyl group-containing vinyl resin (B) and an epoxy group-containing vinyl resin (C) at a temperature (T_R) satisfying $120^\circ\text{C} \leq T_R \leq 230^\circ\text{C}$ in a twin screw extruder for the reaction;

Process (II): A process comprising introducing water into the twin screw extruder, and mixing water with the resin composition obtained in the Process (I) under the conditions satisfying a pressure (P_{EX}) of $1 \text{ MPa} \leq P_{EX} \leq 2.7 \text{ MPa}$ and a temperature (T_M) of $120^\circ\text{C} \leq T_M \leq 230^\circ\text{C}$; and

Process (III): A process comprising reducing the pressure inside the twin screw extruder for removing water and the volatile component.

4. The method for producing the binder resin (A) for a toner according to claim 3, wherein the carboxyl group-containing vinyl resin (B) has a glass transition temperature

(T_{gB}) of $40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_{gB} \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the epoxy group-containing vinyl resin (C) has a weight-average molecular weight (C_{MW}) of $10,000 < C_{MW} \leq 100,000$ and has the epoxy equivalent (C_{EP}) of $1,000 \text{ g/Eq} \leq C_{EP} \leq 20,000 \text{ g/Eq}$.